

WEATHER FORECAST.
Local rains to-day; to-morrow partly
cloudy; moderate west and north winds
Highest temperature yesterday, 55; lowest, 47.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 81.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

PRICE TWO CENTS.

G. O. P. SENATORS DEMAND END OF EXECUTIVE RULE

Resolution Declares for As-
sertion of Legislative
Function.

SOCIALISM IS FEARED

Tendency Evidenced in
Seizure of Cables to Be
Attacked.

LIST JOINT COMMITTEES

Reconstruction Work Mapped
Out at Conference to Ig-
nore Party Lines.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—A conference of Republican Senators to-day, which was one of the largest in point of attendance in many months and bore every evidence of solidarity within the party, went on record as being opposed to a continuance of the autonomy brought about by the war. It was apparent that those participating in the conference were unanimous in their objection, now the war is over, to having Congress made a rubber stamp merely to register the will of the Executive. Revoking the many special war powers conferred upon the President during the emergency was also strongly advocated at the meeting.

See Socialistic Tendency.

A strong socialistic policy on the part of the Administration was discerned by some of the Senators present, who announced their intention of making speeches regarding this tendency as evidenced in the seizure of the cable lines by Postmaster-General Burleson.

The following resolution concerning the exercise by Congress of its normal function, in legislative matters, was adopted as expressing the sense of the Congress:

That the Congress shall assert and exercise its normal and constitutional function, including legislation necessary for reconstruction.

The conference adopted a modification of the Weeks plan for reconstruction joint committees as follows:

Demobilization of the army and navy.
Foreign trade and commerce.
Interstate transportation.
Domestic business.

Employers' and employees' relations.
Natural resources of the nation.

Committees Not Discussed.

The subject of committee assignments in the next Senate was not discussed at the conference. Those who have been urging a change in the rules in this respect and who are understood to object to Senator Penrose as head of the Finance Committee, were present and gave every indication of working in accord with the other Senators.

The retention of Senator Martin (Ky.) on the rolls of the Senate was considered and Thursday unanimous consent was asked for the reference of the question to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Plans for selecting the committee chairmen and for organizing the House have been made, calling for fair distribution of both honors and responsibilities.

Leaving the Speakership aside, it is planned to name the Committee on Commerce at a large conference of Republican members representing every faction of the party and every shade of thought.

Merit Test for Chairmen.

The Committee on Commerce will apply the merit test to committee appointments. Seniority on committees will not be the only test for chairmanship. It was promised to-day, if necessary under the new rules, that the Republican side is better fitted for the task than the other members.

The Republicans realize, though, that they will have to be extremely careful to avoid centering control of committees in one section of the country. This is one of the strongest criticisms of the recent Democratic organization, which following the practice of elevating the ranking member of a committee when the chair is vacant, has given North Carolina and Tennessee the control of the powerful House committees.

The plan of the Senate Republicans to disregard the unwritten seniority rule is acceptable to the House leaders, it was learned to-day. This it is felt would eliminate the chief protest against the seniority rule.

TEUTON BANKS HIDE FUNDS.

Germany and Austria Ship Securities to Switzerland.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The banks of Germany and Austria are secretly exporting large sums in securities to Switzerland, the signing of the armistice, it is learned here.

This is being done because of the fear that a heavy tax will be levied by the Allies when peace is declared and a further tax imposed by the Governments of Germany and Austria.

Iron Crosses Now Sent East.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The Iron Crosses, which the former German Emperor so lavishly bestowed during the war, are being sold in Germany for five marks apiece, about one American cent, since a telegram from Amsterdam says that the Kaiser has ordered them to be sent to the front.

Count Stefan in Constantinople.

ROME, Nov. 19.—Count Carlo Stefan, Italian Minister to China, has arrived in Constantinople, having been appointed High Commissioner for Italy in Turkey.

Charges Holland Gave Foe Right of Entry

PARIS, Nov. 19.—It appears to be a fact, says the Temps, that German troops returning to Germany from Belgium crossed the Dutch province of Limburg and that they passed the frontier with the sanction of the Holland authorities.

This free passage of Dutch territory granted to one of the belligerents, the newspaper contends, constitutes a precedent of which the other belligerent powers would be justified in taking advantage.

DANIELS'S PLANS TO BE EXPLAINED

House Committee Calls Secretary to Tell To-day About
Big Navy Programme.

ASKS FOR \$2,441,900,000

Republicans Believe Large
Cuts Can Be Made in Inter-
est of National Economy.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels will appear before the House Naval Committee tomorrow morning and will be asked by the committee to explain the exact present situation of the navy in every detail.

The committee met for the first time to-day to consider the enormous estimate of \$2,441,900,000 for continuing the operation of the navy and the building programme, but at the instance of Republican members decided to invite the Secretary to tell what ships of the last building programme have been built, what ships have been laid down and not completed, and how many have not been started. It appeared to-day that the naval plans for the future are to be discussed most exhaustively before Congress commits itself in the way of big expenditures.

Admiral Earl, naval chief of ordnance, was before the committee to-day and it soon became apparent that hundreds of millions of dollars could be lopped off estimates submitted by the Navy Department. The estimates were framed for ordnance and every other detail as if war was to continue without the end in sight. It was decided to hear Secretary Daniels fully before attempting to estimate how much could be cut out of the bill.

Call Present Plans Too Big.

Members of the Naval Committee hold that the plans in the estimates for a new three year building programme are altogether out of place at this time.

Many of the capital fighting ships provided for in the three year programme, which ordinarily would be close to completion now, have not even been started, they declare. In one yard alone, that of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation at Camden, N. J., two superdreadnoughts and one battle cruiser were on the stocks when work was stopped and the yard put to building destroyers as fast as they could be turned out.

It was apparent to-day that the committee would insist that the unfinished ships be scrapped. The unfinished ships included the last three year programme and the last three year programme of the Navy Department seeks in its new programme. This would mean a big reduction in the appropriation for next year.

Secretary Daniels's plans in relation to the building of ships of the American navy were made known to the committee as not feasible. Mr. Daniels will be asked if he has any sound reason for believing that he can hold the present crews of young men who volunteered for the war emergency in that employment. He also will be asked if he intends to continue to try to man the ships with naval enlisted men in peace times or whether it is the intention to have the ships operated by civilian crews.

Would Lease to Private Persons.

A strong element of the committee intends to vote opposition to the Government continuing operation of the big merchant fleet after the war is ended and to urge instead leasing the vessels to private owners.

The committee will ask the Secretary to explain fully and to what extent the plan for disarmament of the navies of the world is expected to be effective and if the plan is to go through, why it is necessary to lay the plans now and provide money for an enormous new naval programme. The Republicans of the committee will insist on a definite answer to this question, mainly in the interests of national economy.

OLD FLAG FLIES IN ALSACE.

Banner That Faced Prussians in
1871 Raised in Strasbourg.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The same French flag that floated over Strasbourg up to the very last day of France's humiliation again flies over the Alsace capital.

O. Blouse, keeper of the citadel, waved the flag in front of the Prussians forty-seven years ago, and together with a stone it fell from the cathedral. On his deathbed the old man entrusted the relic to his son Leon, then 12 years old, and who, in 1870, served as a drummer boy.

All through his eventful life Leon Blouse clung to the prized emblem. In 1914 he enlisted in the Alsace-Lorraine volunteer corps, but before going away to fight he was sure that the flag was in a safe hiding place.

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tion or publication. It employs
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MUTINEERS PUT SHIP FIRES OUT TO AVOID FIGHT

German Marine Tells How
Comrades Refused to Face
British Fleet.

NO GLORY IN SACRIFICE

High Officers Wanted to Go
Down With Colors Flying
but Crews Balked.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the
London Times Service.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A despatch from The Hague says the Bergische Arbeiterzeitung publishes a letter from a marine containing interesting disclosures of recent events in the German navy. The letter is addressed to the father of the marine and after saying "I am glad to be hoped this letter does not get into wrong hands" continues:

"Great things have happened in the Imperial navy. Crews of all line ships and armed cruisers are mutinying.

"We, as our fleet has been for some time in the North Sea, have been in touch several times with the British and observed various signs that something was going forward. As we wanted to put in for a few days we saw the whole German fleet, including all the big ships and torpedo boats at anchor. We also had to lay to. Every one was amazed, but no one knew anything definite.

"Suddenly it was said the fleet commander wished to manoeuvre in the German bight. Naturally no one was deceived. They had done the same absurdity, but imagine the stupidity of undertaking great naval manoeuvres in the middle of a crisis! The first order to be ready for sea fixed Wednesday night, and it suddenly was changed to Thursday. We, lying at a little distance, were hearing of the mutiny but did not believe it.

Mutineers Drown Fires.

"At 8 o'clock we went alongside the battleship, where was the chief of the first squadron, who then came aboard. We did not know what to make of the whole business until the commander of our half of the flotilla caused the whole crew to be summoned on deck and delivered a speech I shall never forget in the whole course of my life.

"Something terrible had happened. Crews of various ships in all squadrons had refused obedience. When the fleet should have put out the men had applied fire extinguishers apparatus so the fleet was extinguished in all the boilers.

"The commander of the fleet on every order to make ready for sea and consequently had prevented the fleet from putting out. Asked for the reason, they answered they would disobey no other order, but would under no circumstances put to sea. They would not participate in the German fleet's battle of desperation.

Planned to Die Fighting.

"Those in higher quarters said among themselves, 'Let us rather than surrender the fleet stake everything on one card. Let us blow everything to smithereens rather than surrender our fleet to the British.' As the commander of the Thuringer said, 'We had planned to die with our guns and will go down with flying colors.'

"The soldiers then said to him that he would go out alone. Now the bust started. In the first squadron it was the worst, on the Thuringer and Helgoland. The mutineers had barricaded themselves in the forepart of the ship. On the Helgoland they took possession of three guns. Our flotilla commander told us that when so ordered by the fleet to go to sea, that we must train our guns on our own comrades.

"We got our machine guns and torpedoes ready and proceeded to a point 100 yards from the front of the fleet, while a steamship with 250 marine infantry arrived to remove the insurgents, should they refuse to go aboard the B-97 must intervene with its guns.

"If you knew how I felt when we aimed our guns at our comrades, what an impotent rage I had. But what were we to do? Suddenly we had no understanding with the boats. But we still continued hoping the matter would end satisfactorily.

"Suddenly, after an hour the insurgents abandoned their cause and disappeared the red cross flag. They then quietly allowed 600 men to be brought aboard.

"A weight fell from our hearts. We were within a hair's breadth of destruction, for even if we never fired on our comrades, we had trained on us three continuous times. The only one who had been fired from our guns there would not have been a splinter left of the B-97. I shall never in my life forget October 31. It was a thousand times more terrible than at Tiel and in the Channel.

"On the Helgoland and some other

Continued on Third Page.

Merry Christmas Is
Soldiers' Greeting

IN their latest acknowledgments
of smiles they take time by
the forelock and send over hol-
iday greetings. These come in
good season lest we forget that
the soldiers who will be left in
Europe over Christmas and New
Year's must not be without a
proof of our gratitude. They
shall have their holiday tobacco
says THE SUN Tobacco Fund
as the result of the donations.

Scheduled up to the end of
November and beyond are enter-
tainments organized to aid the
Christmas drive for smokers read
about them on page 5.

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Continued on Second Page.

WILSON PLANS INDEFINITE ALLIES FEAR EX-KAISER IS IN NEW PLOT; AMERICAN TROOPS NEAR GERMAN FRONTIER

DICKMAN'S MEN
RESUME MARCH

Advancing Troops, Rested
Ready to Cross Father-
land Border.

GREETED BY BELGIANS

Inhabitants, Deliriously Hap-
py, Hail Americans as
Deliverers.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—It is officially announced by the War Office to-night that Marshal Pétain and his French forces entered Metz to-day. They received a greeting that was frenzied in its intensity, every inhabitant of the city being in the streets to shout a welcome to the Marshal and his men.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON OCCU-
PATION, Nov. 19.—Well into Belgium and within a few hours' march of the German frontier on the south, Major-General Joseph T. Dickman's army gathered itself to-day for another jump into enemy territory.

The line was unchanged. In accordance with plan the march has been halted for a short time while the heavier artillery, supply service and other elements can be brought up. Gen. Dickman's headquarters were moved on to Longwy, tonight and corps and division commanders made similar advances.

As the Germans withdraw the concentration of the army of occupation is increased, and not for a moment has vigilance been relaxed. All possible tactical advantage is carefully taken, and the forces are so deployed that the peaceful march might easily in the presence of the enemy be converted into a hostile operation.

The second day of the advance served to confirm the belief that there is no thought of treachery in the minds of the German General Staff.

Some Airplanes Damaged.

There have been a few isolated cases where surrendered materials have been damaged, but it is not thought such damage was wrought under orders of the commander. The commander of the division in Tielcourt is regarded as a case where individual aviators determined to put their machines out of commission rather than have them fall into the hands of an enemy.

Immense stores of ammunition and guns left at Longwy were little impaired and the machine shops there had not been damaged. The electrical machinery in the shops was fully wired and the tools were of the best.

The railway yards at Montmédy and other places along the line that served the Germans as one of their main arteries of communication during their last stand against the allied advance were filled with locomotives and cars ready for use, while great quantities of general stores not mentioned in the terms of the armistice had been abandoned to the Allies.

Undamaged stores left behind on every road over which the Americans advanced bear evidence of the great retreat.

At Virton was found a great salvage dump, where tons of clothing, gas masks and helmets had been thrown by the Germans.

Roads Strewn With Helicopters.

A road near St. Ledger over which the German army retreated just behind the evacuating armies was so thickly covered with big iron German helmets that at times they interfered with the operation of his automobile.

The country generally presented a strong contrast to that fought over so many years. The Americans camped to-day in towns, most of which bear no trace of warfare. Here and there was one which showed evidence of the fighting at the time the French attempted to check the German march through Belgium. In most of the towns every house was intact, among the exceptions were Longwy and Montmédy, where a few town buildings told of French and American air raids, and aerial photographs of whose scars have long been on file at American headquarters.

The roads over which the Americans travelled are in excellent condition, due to the distance back of the former German lines and the limited use made by the enemy of motor trucks. This, coupled with the almost constant work upon the roads by the Germans, kept them in a condition almost equal to those of France before the war. The retreating army left on the roads dozens of steam rollers, which had been working almost to the day of departure.

Inhabitants Well Fixed.

Although early victims of the war, Belgium's inhabitants in this quarter appear better off to-day than the French civilians a few miles back.

When the American Army entered Belgium, the towns were being operated, and demands for coffee brought not only this commodity but also sugar and cream to go with it. Meat was scarce. One meat dealer told how the Germans entered his shop on the night they left and threw part of his stock into the street. But he had some left, including smoked hams, when the Americans entered.

The shops are better stocked than those in the French towns the same distance back of the line. The civilians, ranging from the laity and befuddled to the smartly dressed, are prominently displayed in the windows, while tobaccoists have their showcases filled with various brands of cigarettes and cigars. The wine shops have not such varied stocks as in France, but just as abundant. Much of it is champagne. The stills in Virton and other vil-

Continued on Second Page.

BRITISH SET UP RULE IN TURKEY

Vice-Admiral Calthorpe and
Lieut.-Gen. Wilson Assume
Temporary Control.

GERMANS PREPARE TO GO

Crushing Defeat and Flight of
Old Rulers Puts Country
in Despair.

By WARD PRICE.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the
London Times Service.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19.—The allied organization which will carry on things in Turkey until peace is settled has been established.

Vice-Admiral Calthorpe is now at the British Embassy as High Commissioner. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Wilson has set up headquarters in what was a British girls' school. Gen. Linman von Sanders, commanding the German troops in Turkey, came to see Major-Gen. Cory, chief of staff of the British army, and explained his plans for getting the German troops out of Turkey. The situation has begun to settle down.

This period of transition has been uneventful because the allied victory was so crushing. Discussion or hesitation, to say nothing of opposition on the part of the Turks toward the demands of the Entente, would be obviously futile.

But everything in Turkey is still in an extraordinary state of complication. The whole political organization of the country has been overturned. For ten years Turkey was run by the Committee of Union and Progress, which began with undisciplined liberal ideals and ended by exercising the worst and most corrupt kind of tyranny.

Enver Pasha and Talaat Bey, the two ruthless chiefs of the committee, have now fled the country, though there is good reason to believe they loomed much more than they are.

With the Committee of Union and Progress dissolved what there is left of Turkish public life is a vague group of elderly politicians and diplomats who were kept out of trouble during the despotism of the committee only by being kept in the shadows.

The new attempt to put Turkey under the chastisement of misfortune.

As regards the economic situation Turkey is in a nightmare condition. In the matter of prices and supply of goods she is living in the conditions of the London gold rush. The necessities of existence cost more never before demanded in Europe. People with fixed incomes are starving. A cab costs \$10 an hour and a table d'hôte dinner the same sum. If you go to a Turkish tailor with less than \$250 in bank of England notes you cannot buy the shoddiest suit of clothes.

The Turks of the educated classes are depressed and full of forebodings as to the fate of their nation. There is dignity, however, in their attitude, which impresses more favorably than that of the Bulgarians, aggressive now of being the injured party. The lower class of Turks is stolidly indifferent. The allied fleet lying around the corner is the only real authority in the whole involved situation.

CROWDUS HURT IN AIR FALL.

Goiter, Now in Army, Drops 3,500 Feet.

HOUSTON, Nov. 19.—Second Lieutenant Walter Cary Crowdus of Chicago was injured and Corporal Mark B. Grace of Loomis, Cal., probably fatally injured to-day when an airplane which Crowdus was piloting fell 3,500 feet at Fort Kamehameha. Both men are members of the Sixth Aero Squadron.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Second Lieutenant Crowdus, a champion golfer of Chicago, survived a serious fall at Kelly Field, Texas, during his training.

RED FLAG RECEDES FROM BERLIN STREETS

1848 Revolution Colors Are
More Popular.

By the Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, Saturday, Nov. 16.—The red flag is gradually disappearing from the streets of Berlin, as are most other external indications of the revolution, according to a despatch received here from the German capital, black red and gold, which were the colors of the German revolution of 1848, and insignia of classical German republicanism have replaced them in large measure.

Guards wearing red breeches upon their arms are also less conspicuous than during the forepart of the week. The Reichstag building is no longer the headquarters of the Soldiers and Workmen's committees. There are now scattered over the city, occupying the former quarters of various governmental departments.

A governing cabinet of six left Democrats has been established in the former Chancellor's palace next to the Foreign Office, where Friedrich Ebert, Socialist Premier; Hugo Haase, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; and their associates are overruled by callers.

Mathias Erzberger, head of the German armistice plenipotentiaries, who has just returned from attending the armistice negotiations, is engaged in organizing a German representation to attend the peace conference. Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, is proposed as one of the delegates.

Continued on Second Page.

Berlin to Offer Proof of Kaiser's Abdication

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—In order to settle the discussion as to whether the Kaiser had really abdicated as German Emperor, it is understood the German Government intends to publish his decree of abdication. This consists of an attempt to justify the war on the ground of Germany's isolation.

The abdication decree, according to the correspondent at Zurich of L'Information, concludes with these words:

"To avoid difficulties and to put an end to the mourning and suffering of my people I renounce the throne and leave my faithful subjects free to choose a government which seems to them most compatible with honor and to their interest."

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The position of ex-Kaiser William in Holland is the subject of much discussion among the allied Governments. Apart from the strong feeling in France and this country that he, the former Crown Prince and Supremacy of Bavaria, in some way should be called to account for their misdeeds, it is felt that the uncertain quality of the new German Government and the possibility of reactionary developments may oblige the Allies to insist that the ex-Kaiser be removed to some place more remote from Germany.

"The fact may not be possible for the Allies to call upon the Netherlands Government to hand over the ex-Kaiser, it is believed a clear intimation should be conveyed to The Hague that the Allies will hold Holland responsible for any activities in which the ex-Kaiser may engage to their detriment."

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